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Report No. [REDACTED]
6 March 1946
Period: 6 March 1946
Made by [REDACTED]
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Eval: [REDACTED] 25X1C

Subj: Soviet Espionage Training Schools

ARMY Declass/Release
Instructions On File*

The following is a resume on Soviet training schools for agents in the intelligence, counter-espionage, and propaganda field.

This information is furnished by an individual who was doing counter-espionage work in Harbin, Manchuria for many years and had an occasion to view this activity.

SOVIET ESPIONAGE TRAINING SCHOOLS

The training of Soviet agents for intelligence, counter-espionage and propaganda work was carried out and is probably still continuing in special schools. The existence of these schools is a well established fact at least up to May 1945. These schools were located at Khabarovsk, near Voroshiloff-Ussuriysk (Settlement Tchertova Pad), at Vladivostok and at Komsomolsk.

The school at Khabarovsk trained saboteurs and wreckers. The course included theoretical and practical training in demolition work, railway wreckage and factory sabotage. Voroshilovsk-Ussuriysk was the training center for intelligence and counter-espionage work. Vladivostok was the training center for labor union activities and at Komsomolsk agents were trained in purely military intelligence regarding Japanese, Chinese and other armed forces. Students appointed to these courses were of Russian, Chinese, Korean and Mongolian nationalities. The students of the last three nationalities being recommended and vouched for by their national communistic parties.

In peace time the training period was an 18 month course but during the war it was shortened to 8 months. The average number of students graduating from each course was from 30 to 40 persons of whom 50% were appointed for frontier zone work, 25% for activities in the interior, and 25% for activities abroad.

In addition, training of agents was also undertaken in certain foreign centers such as Harbin. Here this training started from the moment the Chinese Eastern Railway passed into joint Sino-Soviet control. These courses were carried out at the General Affairs Section of the Railway Administration. Here each course was limited to seven students each. Graduates of the above mentioned schools acted as instructors.

The existence of these schools and courses and details regarding them were first established during a guerrilla raid into Soviet Russia in 1929 by Colonel Martinoff and Colonel Mohoff. During the raid much documentary material and a number of prisoners were taken including the brother of the famous Far Eastern Guerilla leader BOIKO.

In another instance, when having been requested by the chief adviser of the Bureau of Police at Harbin, Mr. N. I. YAGI to assist in the neutralizing of Soviet sabotage work, Mr. MARTINOFF was able to effect the arrest of a large group of saboteurs and wreckers. Their statements and depositions confirmed the existence of these schools.

As late as 1945 further evidence was obtained, that these schools and courses continued to exist and that they were even considerably enlarged.

A very prominent role in their educational program was at that time played by Lt. BARKOFF who at that time held the positions of a secretary of the Soviet Consulate at Harbin. One of his brothers was secretary DALKRAIKOM and his second brother was secretary of the Asiatic section of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

The Soviet vice-consul at Harbin SOSHNIKOFF in his time had also been a teacher of the course at Habarovsk.

The 1st Secretary of the Harbin Consulate I. I. KUZNETZOV^{SOV}, before his appointment to that position had been the leader of the labor movement school at Vladivostok. Later, he was transferred to Central and South China. Here he had been active in labor union activity and diversions in Yunan, under the alias of PARFENOFF. In 1942 KUZNETZOV^{SOV} left for MOSCOW but had been heard to state that he was coming back to China where he likes to work and also had established good contacts.

During 1944 and 1945 at Harbin itself the instruction and training work for the local course was carried out by SOSHNIKOFF, BARKOFF, SAVCHENKO, PERMYAKOFF, PANOFF, MURAVIEFF, BULYGIN, PUCHKOFF, I. MAKRENOK. The last six named were members of the communist party.

The graduating class of these courses in Harbin on July 1945, consisted of 16 people.

The Japanese had also tried to establish similar courses but were not successful, as the students they enrolled from among members of guerilla bands could not become enthusiastic about the purely Jap objectives set for them.

At Harbin all agents trained locally or arriving from abroad were handled by the Society of Soviet citizens and received their further appointments and directives from the Soviet Consulate.

The Soviet Citizen Society, the official function was supposedly to be the welfare of the Soviet Community at Harbin, actually however served as a filter, and where all members were carefully investigated, and the most suitable ones sorted out for future use as active workers locally and abroad.

This was considered to be a very important part of general activities especially for the near future. At a birthday party on 22nd of May, 1945, at the home of Dr. BUHALOFF, one of the most prominent Soviet local leaders a DR. LVOV was overheard to state in that respect that China would soon become the central area of struggle between Soviet Russia and western militarism and that therefore a large number of trained personnel would be required. As the number of such personnel in Soviet Russia itself was limited to the present, this insufficiency would have to be supplied from those Soviet citizens residing in Manchuria and China.

All this, gives sufficient grounds to believe that such training and preparation work is being carried out at Tientsin and Peking at present.

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✓
personnel + location
listed in study

Subj: Russo-Korea Activities

25X1A

Far East
General

Source: [REDACTED] 25X1X 25X1X

The following information, dated 1 June 1945, was received from Informant [REDACTED] on 9 June 1945:

General GARO and Colonel PAK have recently been appointed in Siberia for the purpose of establishing various types of military training for the Koreans and Communists. Location of the training area is said to be at Chita (130-25, 52-05).

The training program, etc., is:

- a) Taking (apparently training) able-bodied adults from Korea.
- b) Enlarging the organizations of the Korean troops.
- c) Training Korean special-service agents.
- d) Indoctrinating the trainees into communism.
- e) Using Chita, Kikhta, Nerchinsk and Yeerkhne as training positions/centers -
- f) Organizing other three cavalry regiments and two infantry divisions.

It was stated that the purpose of such training was that when the situation in the Far East changes (?) these people will be sent to Korea to take part in Korean activities.

Kyakhtha

Nerchinsk

Yeerkhne

SOVIET ESPIONAGE SCHOOLS IN
THE FAR EAST, GENERAL

G-2 Summary # 100. Aug 1947
971st CIC Detachment in Korea

For the purpose of training espionage agents and inculcating in them the spirit of communism, it is indicated that at least nine or more espionage schools are, or have been, in operation north of the 38th parallel in North Korea, Manchuria and Siberia.

Although these schools are maintained and operated by various agencies and for several avowed purposes, the common end is that the graduates of all the schools are dispatched to South Korea for the collection of information or, in some instances to lead in the agitation of people against the Amer Mil Govt, its's agencies, and policies as well as violent agitation againsts all rightists.

Generally the schools require that applicants for admission have recommendation by some political leader and be of pro-communist and pro-Soviet leanings.

Educational requirements are sometimes high, ranging up to university students, although many apprehended agents appear to be lacking in education and intelligence.

Oftentimes students at the North Korean Schools are dispatched by Communist groups of South Korea, the students then returning south upon completion of their training in North Korea to carry out direct propaganda, agitation or espionage missions.

According to a confidential information interrogated March 1947, the USSR is operating two espionage schools in Siberia-one in Vladivostok and the other in Kraskino, with a one year course and a six months course respectively. Agents trained in these schools operate throughout the Far East including South Korea, and are reported to be well equipped for expenses and the bribery of officials.

It is reported that the intelligence agents sent out by Red Army HQ must be a graduate of the Vladivostok school and are said to operate in well directed teams with a leader and radio operators for contact with their base. (